

manent peace for Mexico," as he said to a Tribune correspondent, would be the result of that conference.

Señor Luis Elguero so expressed himself. He was the only one of the three who would speak, and declaring he saw a good chance for a peaceful solution of his country's troubles, he added it was greatly to be regretted that the press was printing sensational stories of Mexican atrocities on the one hand and of American behavior in Vera Cruz on the other.

"There is as much exaggeration on one side as on the other," he said.

The party arrived under guard of General Ramon Corona and staff, and approached the American side of the broken railway line under a white flag. Elguero said he advised such a proceeding was wholly unnecessary, and he also expressed himself in disapproval of the action in compelling other passengers to leave the train at Tejeria and walk four kilometers.

He admitted he was the attorney in Mexico for Pearson's oil interests, but he denied that British influences had had anything to do with Huerta appointing him an envoy. Yet Elguero, Rodriguez and Rabasa have had long private talks during the afternoon with Mr. Mitchell, president of the London Bank, and John Body, Pearson's personal Mexican representative.

Decline U. S. Hospitality.

The other commissioners arriving here are Emilio Rabasa and Agustín Rodríguez. They declined the offers of hospitality made by Brigadier General Funston, as well as Rear Admiral Badger's offer to give them passage on the Morro Castle, and boarded the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which will probably sail to-morrow for the United States by way of Havana, touching at Key West.

By a prearrangement there was little evidence of the American troops at the terminal when the envoys arrived. Brigadier General Funston, in fatigues uniform; Lieutenant Ball, General Funston's aid, and Lieutenant Cohen, Rear Admiral Badger's aid, were the only officers present in an official capacity. The station and railroad yards were crowded with Mexicans and Americans.

The commissioners arrived in a special car. There were about fifteen persons in their party, including Rafael Elguero, brother of Luis Elguero, who will act as secretary; Rafael Capetillo and Manuel Martínez del Campo, attachés; Señora Martínez del Campo, Señora Rodríguez and the four daughters of Señora Rabasa, who heads the commission.

Señor Elguero, who is attorney for the National Bank of Mexico, a short, thickset man, was first to descend. He was followed by Commissioner Rabasa, tall and spare, wearing black rimmed eyeglasses. He is well known in America, and has often been spoken of as probable ambassador at Washington. Then came Commissioner Rodríguez, aged and feeble, who had to be helped down the car steps.

Presented to Funston.

The three men stood in a little circle, while Thomas J. Ryder, vice-president of the Aguila Oil Company, stepped forward and addressed General Funston.

"General, may I present these gentlemen?" he said.

"Certainly," the general replied. Formal introductions followed, each of the commissioners shaking General Funston by the hand.

Lieutenant Cohen then stepped forward.

"Accept the compliments of the commander in chief," said he, saluting. All three commissioners bowed gravely and smiled their acknowledgments.

Lieutenant Ball next saluted, and they acknowledged this in the same way.

Mr. Ryder conferred with the commissioners in Spanish, extending to them in behalf of General Funston and Admiral Badger the hospitality of the American officers and transportation on the Morro Castle. He then informed General Funston that the commissioners would accept no hospitality and preferred to sail on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They were told that Admiral Badger had been holding the Morro Castle at Vera Cruz for them, but they insisted on carrying out their original plan, explaining that arrangements had already been made with the steamship company.

Great Crowd Attracted.

General Funston acquiesced in whatever plan the commissioners had in mind, and the party moved out of the station surrounded by a great crowd, which at times threatened to separate the American officials and the Mexicans. But still there was practically no show of force, even to keep the crowd back. General Funston personally turned on the Mexicans when they crowded too closely and kept them off with a wave of his hand and a shout.

When the party reached the exits of the terminal army automobiles were lined up to take the Mexican commissioners to the steamer, and through Mr. Ryder the invitation to accept their use was renewed. The commissioners finally yielded and drove in the cars to the wharf, but no escort was sent along and no army men except the chauffeurs accompanied them.

General Funston at once returned to headquarters and signalled to Rear Admiral Badger the determination of the Mexicans not to sail on an American ship. The commissioners took up their quarters on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and prepared for their voyage without making a statement or granting any interview. It is understood they will leave the steamer at Key West and proceed north by railroad.

In Army Auto to Pier.

The army motors took the commissioners to the sanitary pier, the place where the American bluejackets landed at the beginning of the occupation of Vera Cruz. Unattended, the commissioners walked across the broad expanse in front of the Custom House to the steamer.

The trip of the Mexican peace party from the capital was made in the Presidential train, composed of gayly painted coaches which had been placed in service by Porfirio Díaz. A detachment of Presidential guards, all of whom ranked as captains, under command of

General Ramon Corona, President Huerta's chief of staff, accompanied the commissioners. In addition to these there was aboard the train a more practical guard of picked troops. The train left the capital last night on the journey to the Gap, which was made without unpleasant incident. It has been customary for the Mexican forces to stop all trains at Tejeria, about two miles and a half from the town-up tracks, making it necessary for all passengers to walk about five miles. The commissioners' train was run through to the Gap, and there the official passengers mounted horses, while carriers began transporting a huge quantity of baggage.

Refugees with the Envoys.

Another train filled with refugees, the majority of whom were Mexicans, was waiting at the usual place. These refugees were brought into Vera Cruz on the train with the commissioners, making it necessary for Huerta's representatives to spend three hours in a special car which had been added for their convenience. A desire to avoid publicity and the curious gaze of the crowd caused them to swelter within the car. Señor Elguero was the only one who ventured as far as the platform on the trip in.

The point at which they took the American train is within the Mexican lines, but the presence there of an American escort gave the Mexicans their first ocular demonstration that they were entering that part of their country controlled by Americans.

General Corona accompanied the commissioners across the intervening space, but the guards were stationed some distance from the American train. General Corona then rode forward and entered the car, chatting for a time with some of the members of the party. The major in command of the nearest Mexican outpost was always in evidence about the train, but he did not talk with the commissioners. That honor was reserved for General Corona and a staff officer.

Good Showing of the Guards.

The natty appearance of the guards, who wore blue shoulder straps to indicate special service to the President, brought surprised and favorable comment from the American soldiers. General Corona later brought forward a detachment of these guards, parading them alongside the car. Their rifles remained in their saddle holsters throughout the time.

Just before the train started for Vera Cruz General Corona said goodbye to the members of the party, embracing each of the commissioners. Retiring from the car, he mounted and called the line of guards to attention, while a bugler sounded the salute. The general retired with his escort just before the train started back into the American lines.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 10.—Joseph Rucker Lamar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehmann, of St. Louis, formerly Solicitor General of the United States, have informed President Wilson that they will act as the American representatives in the mediation, which will be begun at Niagara Falls, Canada, a week from to-morrow under the auspices of the A B C mediators. A formal announcement of their selection will be made by the Secretary of State to-morrow. Secretary Bryan is also expected to announce the names of the advisers and secretaries who will assist the American representatives.

The Brazilian Ambassador and the Argentine and Chilean ministers, who are the mediators, plan to leave Washington Thursday for Niagara Falls, to make ready for the formal opening of the conference, on the 15th. They will be accompanied by a retinue of secretaries and clerks. The American representatives will probably arrive in the Canadian city by Saturday, and it is expected that Huerta's representatives will not be far behind them.

There is in Washington to-night a report that the mediators either have sent, or are contemplating sending, another note to Carranza, explaining to him that the door is still open, and that if he desires to send delegates to Niagara Falls, either to participate in the conference or simply to observe the proceedings, he is at liberty to do so. However, little reason to believe he will do so. It is explained by those who stand for the rumor that although the mediators declared they would proceed without Carranza, they did not intend to convey the impression that he was not at liberty to change his mind.

Carranzistas Joyful.

The Carranzistas in Washington are firm in their insistence that under no circumstances will Carranza enter into the negotiations. They are enthusiastic to-night over the prospect of a great victory at Tampico, which will mean money, in the form of great customs revenues and export taxes, possession of an important port and control of Mexico's oil fields, from which all Mexico's railways obtain fuel. The rebel junta here was never more enthusiastic than it is to-night. There was a newspaper report this morning that Carranza was ready to engage in mediation. It led to the issuance of the following statement from the Constitutionalists:

"The confidential agency in Washington of the Constitutional government of Mexico desires to correct a statement published in some of the morning papers to the effect that the First Chief had decided to submit to the mediation of the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile certain of the internal affairs of Mexico, and that Mr. Rafael Zubaran would be named to attend the conference at Niagara. As a matter of fact, the firm insistence of the First Chief that such affairs be resolved by the people of Mexico themselves has undergone no modification whatsoever, and there is, therefore, no foundation for the assertion that Mr. Zubaran will be sent to Niagara for the purpose of participating in the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the mediating governments."

As the time for the Niagara conference approaches there is a growing interest in the problem of what will be mediated. Carranza seems to be utterly out of the

conference, and his absence means that in a discussion between the United States and Huerta of the internal situation in Mexico the most belligerent and powerful of the factions within Mexico will not be consulted.

As a matter of fact, "mediation" is something of a misnomer for the conference which will take place at Niagara Falls. The diplomatic representatives of the A B C countries have offered their good offices as peacemakers. Their purpose is, first, to catechize the delegates to the conference regarding the attitudes of their respective governments; second, to ask for their views as to a feasible settlement of all of Mexico's troubles; then to retire and among themselves to formulate a comprehensive plan to that end, and finally to submit this plan to the delegates. They will not be requested to approve or reject this plan, but to submit it to their respective governments as the final recommendation of the A B C mediators.

Diplomatic agents in Washington are not optimistic of the success of the Niagara Falls conference. Some of those who are critical of the American policy declare that the United States is going ahead with mediation only for the purpose of letting Carranza drive Huerta out of office while the United States is engaged in talking things over.

Huerta's attitude engages the serious attention of the mediators, diplomats and officials of the government. Huerta evidently believes that the tacit armistice which was declared has been violated by the United States. He has made complaint through the mediators and has received a simple reply that the United States has taken no aggressive action and that the military status quo has been maintained. It is doubted here to-night that Huerta will be satisfied with this reply, especially as it was transmitted without comment by the mediators.

Wilson Receives Da Gama.

President Wilson to-day received at the White House the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. da Gama, ranking member of the mediators. Neither the White House nor the Ambassador would discuss the visit, but there was reason to believe that the call, following a conference of the three mediators at the Argentine Legation, dealt with the general question of Mexico and the outlook for mediation.

The call of two of the mediators on the Secretary of State last night, followed by their assembling for a meeting on Sunday morning, led to the belief that developments of the last twenty-four hours involved something more than mere discussion of preliminaries for the coming conference at Niagara Falls. It was made plain, however, after the White House conference that nothing had occurred which would act as an obstacle to the continued progress of the negotiations.

DAVIS FREED FROM MEXICAN PRISON

Continued from page 1

credentials and allowed them to continue. He warned them, however, that they would be arrested on their arrival.

Frederick Palmer was turned back by Maas. His credentials did not bear the consular seals, which made the papers of Davis and McCormick carry weight with the Mexican commander. All their papers and other property were returned to Davis and McCormick before they left here, it is understood. Davis's chief anxiety was to send a cable message to his wife to assure her he was safe.

Cordoba is regarded here as the most dangerous point between Mexico City and Vera Cruz for all foreigners, but especially for Americans. Davis's train will branch off there for Coahuacalcos, so much of the track between Cordoba and Vera Cruz having been destroyed by the Federal soldiers that it is impossible now to reach Vera Cruz direct by the use of a single train. But it is not anticipated here that Mr. Davis will meet with any trouble at Cordoba.

Vera Cruz, May 10.—General Funston has been notified from the Mexican capital of the release of Richard Harding Davis and Merrill McCormick, who were locked up by Huerta in Mexico City.

Frederick Palmer, who was turned back by General Maas, got back to Vera Cruz to-day and told of the experiences of the party of correspondents when they were held up by the Federal commander at Paso del Macho. According to Palmer, they had a most unpleasant time, but all took the situation good humoredly, though their lives appeared in danger for a while.

They met with no interference, Palmer says, until their train reached Paso del Macho. There General Maas and his staff were at the station, apparently perfectly aware that the correspondents were on the train.

Ordered to Keep Silence.

At the orders of Maas, Davis, McCormick and Palmer were taken from the train and escorted to the police headquarters by a file of soldiers. General Maas stood by while the three Americans were searched for arms. Everything, even their pocket knives, was taken from them. Davis and McCormick, who were wearing high shoes, were forced to take them off to show that nothing besides their feet was concealed in them.

Afterward they were questioned by General Maas and then placed in another room, with three soldiers guarding them with fixed bayonets and loaded rifles. They were ordered not to talk to one another, and they filed in the time by singing and whistling.

Eventually an officer appeared and announced that Davis and McCormick might proceed if they wished, but that the chief would not accept the statement of Palmer that he was a correspondent and he must return to the American line. Later Davis and McCormick were placed on a train.

Palmer says that after his release he met with excellent treatment. While talking with General Maas he asked why Americans were not permitted to pass through the Mexican lines as freely as Mexicans were allowed to enter Vera Cruz.

"But Vera Cruz does not belong to you," replied General Maas.

Only about 200 Mexican soldiers were seen by Palmer, and he believes Maas has only a cordon of outposts. He found a strong anti-American feeling among the people, and thinks Maas feels deeply his responsibility for the safety of Americans in his hands. Palmer was escorted back to the American lines by a staff lieutenant.

15,000 MEXICANS NEARING VERA CRUZ

General Navarrette Threatens to Attack American Outposts.

GEN. FUNSTON DENIES BREAKING ARMISTICE

Leader of Band Preying on Food Vendors Arrested on Entering City.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Vera Cruz, May 10.—Ranchmen arriving from nearby country places on the Intercoastal Railway report that General Rubio Navarrette, with nearly fifteen thousand troops of infantry and artillery, is within twenty kilometers of Vera Cruz. Most of the volunteers comprising this column are without arms or ammunition.

Navarrette has received orders from Huerta and Blanquet to retain only the most able-bodied volunteers, who will soon be furnished with Mauser rifles. The railway reached this side of Santa Fe, the first station out of Vera Cruz on the Intercoastal, is being destroyed. Navarrette has promised his men that they will soon make it hot for the American outposts. With his column are some three hundred women, who accompany the soldiers as aids and cooks, known as soldaderas.

Passengers arriving here to-day say that on Friday morning several Americans with their families were seen under Federal guard at Cordoba, where the officials declared they were under detention because of not having passports. The men were firm and brave in attitude, but the women and children were weeping.

A Federal officer assured a Mexican newspaper man that no harm would come to them, as General Maas had given strict orders that no Americans be treated, but each one had to have a special pass issued by General Blanquet, Minister of War. All Americans then at Cordoba, the officers said, would be returned to the capital.

The Federals to-day between Paso del Macho and Vera Cruz, on the Mexican Railroad, do not exceed two hundred men, General Maas having made his headquarters at Cordoba.

The publication in Mexico City papers of a statement by General Blanquet, Minister of War, that the Americans had broken the armistice by extending their lines and scouting has caused Brigadier General Funston to inform Washington that there is no truth in this report. Scrupulous care has been taken not to exceed the orders of the War Department regarding the advancing of lines, even though a slight extension would be of great advantage in enabling the city to procure a much needed increase in garden and dairy products.

Bandit Leader Arrested.

It has been easier for farmers to bring their produce into the city recently, as the close watch that was originally kept on them by the Federal soldiers has been relaxed. But bands of irregulars have been seriously interfering with them in certain districts.

Francisco Vargas, leader of one of these bands, entered the city to-day and was arrested, being held for the disposition of military headquarters. Vargas is a rich ranch owner, who recently organized a band of forty men. This band has been patrolling the country between the American and Mexican lines, detaining and robbing vendors of milk, vegetables and other produce.

General Maas gives as his reason for detaining six railway men who three times have attempted to leave their headquarters at Orizaba for Vera Cruz that they were detected tampering with locomotives in order to make them useless. The efforts of the agent of the consulate to obtain their release has been so successful that it is believed they and their families will soon be permitted to leave the country. The names of the men are Elmer Stillwell, J. Fulton, E. Kropon, Dargitsie, Shaw and Griffiths.

The last time these men were taken to Cordoba, General Maas ordered them to return to Orizaba and stay there. The consular agent, however, persuaded the general to allow them to go to Mexico City and there obtain, if possible, passports from the country, expressing at the same time his belief that President Huerta would be willing to supply them.

Few Americans Left.

Efforts to get the remaining Americans out of Palapa have developed that there are only three there, and they are half Mexican and refuse to depart. Trains are running from the capital to Jalapa, which is to the northwest of Vera Cruz, on the Intercoastal Railway. Below that station the rebels have made train operations impossible.

A train which arrived over the Mexican Railway to-day brought only seven Americans, but more than 100 French and Germans were aboard. In addition to these there were about 300 Mexicans, none of them prominent in the affairs of the republic, but representing the better classes, who fear to remain in the capital.

W. H. Carr and Frank Miller were among the seven. They are said to be the last of the Americans of the Pachuca mining camp, in the State of Hidalgo, a short distance north of the capital, in which large numbers of Americans were employed when the exodus began. F. Hay and E. Smiley, the last two in Cuernavaca, were sent out by special train by Luis Cartón, the Federal general, just before occupation by the rebels.

The only American residents of the capital who came to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Head, W. C. Bradley and W. Wemley. The best estimates obtainable place the number of Americans remaining in the capital at from 600 to 1,000. Many of these came from points in the interior.

The general opinion of those already

out of the capital is that only a few more Americans will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave them. Apparently they do not fear serious disturbance, and some of them have resented the efforts of American officials to get them out.

British Fortify Themselves.

Few British are leaving Mexico City, but the Germans and French are said to be eager to reach Vera Cruz. The British and Germans have made preparations for defence, but most of such work has been done by the British. Their organization has attained considerable efficiency, and stored at the legation and at a concentration point a few blocks away are rifles, ammunition and a few machine guns.

The wounded brought into Mexico City last week numbered 900. The most of these are said to have come from the neighborhood of San Luis Potosí, which is now in the hands of the Constitutionalists. It is reported that General Huerta suffered a great loss recently in the defection of the greater part of a force of 4,000 which had been sent north to Saltillo. This force was composed of conscripts, who seized the first opportunity to join the rebels.

The Zapata adherents have shown no indication of an intention to attack the capital, but have crowded forward, until raids on small towns, often referred to as suburbs of Mexico City, are becoming common.

AMERICAN FORCES TAKE LOBOS ISLAND

Order of Huerta Said to Have Compelled Move—Ruiz Protests to Mediators.

Mexico City, May 10.—Foreign Minister Ruiz has telegraphed the South American mediators in Washington that several United States torpedo boats, with a transport and tender, have appeared off the island of Lobos, on the east coast of Mexico, between Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The boats landed a party on the island, the dispatch says, and arrested the lighthouse tenders, who were released after they had turned over the instruments and apparatus for operating the lighthouse. The mediators were asked to make representations to the United States government in connection with the armistice.

Washington, May 10.—President Wilson received to-day at the White House Ambassador da Gama of Brazil, the ranking member of the South American mediators, who are trying to compose the Mexican trouble. A dispatch regarding the seizure of Lobos Island is believed to have been the cause of the ambassador's unusual visit.

The Navy Department has not made public anything concerning the operation of vessels about Lobos Island. Rear Admiral Howard cabled yesterday to the Navy Department that Huerta had ordered the lighthouses on the Pacific coast extinguished, so as to impede navigation by American ships. The same order by Huerta is reported to have been made so that the reported seizure of the lighthouse on Lobos Island might be held to be a precautionary measure to keep the lights burning and thus protect all shipping along the east coast, where many British, French, Spanish and other foreign vessels ply.

As such a precautionary measure, the taking of the lighthouse, it is contended, would be without significance as occupation or territorial acquisition of the island, and therefore would not justify any charge of violation or armistice.

Lobos Island is near the main route of steamers plying between Vera Cruz and Tampico and has a powerful light to guide shipping, one of the most important along the east coast. The island is low and sandy, with nothing on it but the lighthouse equipment, though its location might make it of considerable strategic importance. A line of shoals runs south of the island, making navigation dangerous.

LISTS AMERICANS IN MEXICO CITY

Brazilian Minister Gets Names of United States Citizens Who Plan Staying There.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, May 10.—The Brazilian Legation published a notice in the local press to-day requesting all Americans who do not consider it advisable to leave Mexico at the present time to register at the legation, with their addresses. Up to 6:30 this evening the following had registered:

W. W. Blake, Wallace P. Moats, Hannah Gyger, Mildred Seafie, Jesse L. Warren, Rowland I. Scalfie, Pedro Ramirez, Emilio Stone, James A. Pastor, R. A. Mills and family, C. H. M. Y. Agramonte, Alice L. Agramonte, Alice Agramonte, C. P. Agramonte, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Coley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. McCann, Dr. G. C. Shoaf, J. R. Ambrosius, H. H. Howland, wife and two children, and Charles E. Guest, wife and two daughters.

The Brazilian Legation list, however, is not likely to give an adequate idea of the number of Americans remaining, as many old-time American residents will not register.

The Minister of Brazil hopes to arrange another special train to depart some day this week with Americans here from interior points and wishing to get away. Like former trains, this will depart for Coahuacalcos.

Jacob A. Riis Worse.

Cold Brook, Mass., May 10.—Jacob A. Riis, on his way from a sanatorium at Battle Creek, Mich., to his summer home at Barre, collapsed while riding in an automobile with his wife and a nurse this afternoon.

He was rushed to a hotel and his Barre physician summoned. He was comfortable to-night.

Find Body of Suicide.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Stamford, Conn., May 10.—Six weeks ago Morris Carr, son of Mrs. Lena Carr, disappeared. To-day his body was found in an inlet of Long Island Sound here. He had committed suicide.

MT. ETNA RESCUERS ACTIVE ALL NIGHT

Surgeons Perform Operations by Torchlight—Be-reaved Urged Workers.

UNIDENTIFIED BODIES LIE IN OPEN ROAD

Cardinal Celebrates Mass on Altar Erected on the Lava.

Catania, May 10.—Throughout the whole night rescue parties, surgeons, Red Cross attendants, soldiers and priests worked among the ruins of the villages on the earthquake devastated slope of Mount Etna. The list of known dead and injured remains about the same as yesterday, but it is believed that many are still under the wreckage of houses.

Surgeons performed operations in the open by torchlight. Peasants whose relatives are missing still hoped to unearth them alive, and urged the rescuing parties to hasten their work of excavation, indicating the places where they thought their families were entombed.

Bodies lined the road, and every effort was made to identify the victims, as many of them will be interred at sunrise to-morrow. Cardinal Francisca-Nava di Bonifazi, Archbishop of Catania, gathered the survivors at Bongiorno to-day around an altar erected on the lava and celebrated mass. The parish priest at Lina, wept over the ruins of his church, but utilized the bells as an altar for celebration. The Cardinal ordered for the churches that had been damaged by the earthquake to be closed, fearing further disaster, as slight shocks occurred during frequent intervals throughout the day.

Professor Paci, of Mount Etna Observatory, says that the intensity of this earthquake was greater than that at Messina in 1908. Mount Etna has been in constant activity for nearly three years. Some of the railways have been repaired and aid is arriving. Bread is still urgent and needed there, as the aqueducts have been broken at Garbati, Bongiorno and Lina, all of which are without a drop of water.

The suffering of the injured and homeless is rendered more difficult by the large number of rescuers, who are also in need of nourishment. The refusal of the peasants to leave the ruins where their people are buried adds immensely to the confusion.

Queen Helena has sent clothing and medicines to the afflicted districts, and has notified these in charge that she has set to work again, as at the time of the Messina earthquake, preparing bandages and making garments. The government has forwarded all available tents, and various cities have poured into the district food and other necessities. The monasteries and convents have opened their doors to the orphans and homeless women and men.

WILSON PUTS BAN ON STRIKEBREAKERS

Sends Orders to Trinidad and Demands Surrender of Arms Soon.

Trinidad, Col., May 10.—President Wilson, through the War Department, to-day instructed Colonel Lookett, commanding the federal troops in Southern Colorado, to permit no importation of strike breakers. He announced that a time limit must be set at once in which delivery of arms must be completed.

Joseph M. Satterthwaite, editor of a union newspaper, which published the charge that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had hidden its machine guns and a wagonload of arms and ammunition, said Major Holbrook, of the military authorities, had demanded that a retraction be printed.

Mr. Satterthwaite said he considered the demand an attempt to censor news, and indicated that the retraction would not be published as demanded. He declared that the statement as published was founded on fact.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 10.—Conditions in the strike district of Colorado are reported to be quiet in dispatches received at the War Department to-day. Some arms were turned in at Louisville, Lafayette and Frederick, and many mines are being worked.

Peoria, Ill., May 10.—The Illinois coal miners and the operators, it became known to-day, have agreed upon a settlement of their differences, and to-morrow all miners in the 12th District will return to their places.

BOY IS STRANGLED AT PLAY IN CELLAR

His Head Caught in Beams, Samuel Poller Dies While Companion Stands By, Helpless.

Samuel Poller, seven years old, son of Herman Poller, of 12 Oakland st., Greenpoint, was strangled to death yesterday under odd circumstances in the basement of his home.

With Julius Feiwelitz, nine years old, who lives in the same house, he went to the cellar to put up a trapeze, climbed up between the two floor beams and put his head between the joists. While looking around to select a place for the hooks his head became wedged fast between two of the crosspieces. The more he wriggled to free himself the more firmly his head became wedged.

Feiwelitz made frantic efforts to release his companion, but failed. Finally the struggles of Poller ceased, his arms dropped to his sides and he slowly strangled. It was not until then that it occurred to Feiwelitz to summon help.

The father of the boy hastened to the cellar with other members of the family. Patrolman Marx, of the Greenpoint av. station, freed the lifeless body.

Farley Has Audience of Pope.

Rome, May 10.—Pope Pius to-day received Cardinal Farley, of New York, in private audience. The Cardinal presented His Holiness with a beautifully bound volume containing a history of the administration of the Archdiocese of New York since 1902. The Pope evinced great interest in the work.

Washington 3-DAY TOURS

\$12 \$14 \$15 According to Hotel Selected From New York

Proportionate Fares from Other Ports. Itineraries and full particulars of O. T. BOTT, Division Passenger Agent, 285 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Telephone Madison Square 7900), or nearest Ticket Agent.

Pennsylvania R.R.

HUERTA LOSES ARMS ON GERMAN VESSEL

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Carries War Munitions to Vera Cruz.

BADGER SETS NAVY HEADS AT EASE

They Feared Consignment Might Be Diverted to Puerto Mexico for Landing.